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WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898.

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# **GREAT VICTORY** FOR OUR FORCES.

Spaniards Driven From Entrenchments After a Day's Fierce Fighting.

AMERICAN LOSSES REPORTED HEAVY

Over Four Hundred Casualties, but Not Many Were Killed-Linares' Army Retreats to Santiago, and Shafter's Columns Now Occupy a Position Three-Quarters of a Mile From the City-The Battle Will Be Resumed This Morning, When There is No Doubt That Complete Success Will Crown the American Arms-Very Meagre Details of the Stubbornly Contested Conflict.





PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 11:20 a. m.—A general assault on the city of Santiago de Cuba by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 7 o'clock this morning. Gen. Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabona, a suburb of

Morro Castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city. Hard fighting all along the American line was in progress at 11 o'clock. Nine wounded Cubans have been brought in.

At I o'clock this afternoon, after five hours' terrific fighting, the Spanish began to leave their entrenchments and retreat into the city. Many Americans were wounded and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off, and was wounded in the hip, but was laughing

Evening-The fighting continued until dark. Our forces carried the enemy's outer works and have occupied them this evening. The battle will probably be resumed at daybreak.

The American loss is heavy. Some estimates place it at five hundred killed and wounded.

"THE BATTLE HAS BEGUN"

Was the Startling News that Sent a Thrill to the Government Officials and Through the Departments—The Troops

WASHINGTON, July 1.- "The battle has begun." This was the startling conveyed in the following brief dispatch received from Gen. Shafter at 10 o'clock this morning:

CAMP NEAR SEVILLA, Cuba, -Ac-

tight and desultory. Began on the right near Caney, Lawton's division. He will move on the northeast part of the town of Santiago. Will keep you continually advised of progress.

Brief as it was it told the wholy story that the first shots of the long expected crash of arms, probably the first great land engagement of the war, was underway. It sent a thrill through official circles, from the highest to the lowest. Secretary Aiger was the first to read circles, from the highest to the lowest. Secretary Alger was the first to read it. He passed it to Gen. Corbin, adjutant general of the army, and directed him to take it at once to the white house. Gen. Corbin went to the Freshbuse. dent, carrying the original Aspatch. He was back shortly, and then a bulletin was posted giving the dispatch verbatim. Until then only the higher officials had known that the decisive hour was at here.

Awe-Like Agitation.

The news spread through the corri-dor, and a wave of awe-like agitation took hold of every one. A great crowd bulletin board, messenger boys dashed off with disputches, the clerks, men and

women, turned from their desks and gathered at the doorway.

Meantime Secretary Alger remained at his desk, while the usual train of calers pushed their way forward. The secretary preserved his usual outward personal consideration that the sec-ary's son, young Capt. Aiger, now on staff of Gen. Duffield, was particl-ing in the engagement now on. ien. Miles, commanding the army, re-ved a copy of the dispatch soon after arrived. He had anticipated it, for y a few hours before a dispatch came him from Gen. Breckinridge in-

from Gen. Breckinridge, infor general of the army, stating
he spirit of the troops was high
that they were eager and expectof action. Gen. Breckinridge's disindicated that results might be
tied very soon.

Up in a Halloon.

Gen. Miles also received another dissent quite early this morning Shafter's headquarters, saying the air and was giving opporin the air and was giving opporfor observation over a great
of country. This in itself was of
slable value to our troops. Brave
outsances had been made, but
were of little value compared with
could be seen from a balloon, a
r more in the air, commanding a
of observation of from twenty to
miles with powerful telescopes.
Sides had seen these war balloons
constal use as Afdershot; again
the French military mano-surves

squad of cavalry on the dead run. He says German ships going at eighten knots have hauled these captive balloops along with them. At St. Petersburg also he saw them operated during manneuvres. This was the first actual use by the American army in the present war and the commanding general set much store on the information they would give as to the exact location of all the Spanish forces, their points of concentration, defenses, the location of Cervera's warships in the harbor, and possibly the progress of Spanish reinforcements.

Troops Engaged.

Second brigade, commanding officer unknown but supposed to be Col. Bates First United States infantry; Fourth United States infantry and Twenty-fifth United States infantry. Third brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. H. Chaffee-Seventh United States infantry, Twelfth United States infantry, Twelfth United States infantry. Twelfth United States infantry. It thus appears that the entire division which opened the hostilities of the

It thus appears that the entire division which opened the hostilities of the
day is composed entirely of regular
troops, seasoned and experienced in
battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry,
which is one of the best volunteer organizations of the army,
Gen. Lawton, who was chosen for the
important and responsible duty of opening the battle by the capture of Caney
and the interception of Spanish reinforcements, now nearing Santiago. is

forcements, now nearing Santiago, is described as a good fighter and a solider of experience and ability. He served in the Union army throughout the war, having entered as sergeant of Company E. Ninth Indiana volunteer infantry in April, 1801, and being successively promoted through merit on the field of battle to first lleutenant of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, in August, 1861; to captain in May, 1882, and lieutenant coloned in November, 1864. In March, 1865, he was brevetted colonel for gailant and meritorious services during the war. He entered the regular establishment in July, 1866 as second lieutenant of the Forty-first infantry (colored) and remained with that branch of the army until January, 1871, when he was transferred to the Fourth cavalry, with which he remained until September, 1888, when he was appointed inspector general with the rank of major. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Heutmant colonel and held that rank until the opening of the recent war with Sana, when he Presidents need that rank until no opening of the recent war with Spain, when the Presi-dent appointed him brigadier general of volunteers and assigned him to the com-mand of a division of the fifth army corps commanded by Gen. Shafter.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.-The cabinet was in session for almost two hours to-day, but took no important ac tion. The session was mainly occupied with a discussion of the news from Santiago. There was a general feeling of gratification shown at the co-operamakes had seen these war bailoons ton rendered by Admiral Sampson's flext. Careful plans to this end were a six-horze wason to which the air ship was anchored, followed a cretion.

GREAT CUBAN VICTORY.

en. Diar Routs a Lurge Spanish Force with Heavy Loss-Many Prisoners Tak-em-Four Spanish Spies Executed—Que of the Fiercest Battles Yet Fought in Pinar Del Rio.

NEW YORK, July 2. - According to advices received here by the Cuban Junta, General Diaz, in command of the Sixth Cuban army corps in Pinar del Rio, had recently a battle with the Spanish troops in the western part of the province, in which he came off vicor, taking a great many prisoners. The Spanish loss was very heavy, while the

After the battle half the company of soldiers from the Spanish garrison marched into the Cuban camp, with

marched into the Cuban camp, with their arms and ammunition, and offered their services, giving as reasons for their desertion ill-treatment on the part of the officers and insufficient food.

Four Stands spies were caught in the Cuban camp, and after a speedy trial by court-marcial they were sentenced and promptly shot. The Spanish prisoners are kept under close guard, but are fed and well treated. Hitherto, it has been the practice to release the Spaniards captured after depriving them of their arms and ammunition, but it is now the purpose of General Diaz to keep the prisoners in order that they may be exchanged for Cubans and United States solders taken prisoners by the Spaniards.

The battle which resulted so favorably for General Diaz's forces was one of the flercest engagements which have taken place in Pinar del Rio, and lasted the groater part of a day. Both sides fought in guerilla fashion, but the Spaniards were finally forced to withdraw before the heavy and constant fire of the Cubans. Nearly all the ammunition in the Cuban camp was used up, and the insurgents will be in poor condi-

of the Cubans. Nearly all the ammuni-tion in the Cuban camp was used up, and the insurgents will be in poor condi-tion for another fight unless they can obtain new supplies.

#### HORRORS OF THE WAR.

Stories of Matilation of the Dead Reasser-ted—Terrible Treatment of the Spanish Wounded—Cubans Make no Prisoners-NEW YORK, July 2.—As soon as the Panther, which is now at the Brooklyn navy yard, receives her armament, it is expected that she will join the new flying squadron of Commodore Watson, which is being formed to harnss the

Spanish coast.

It was from the Panther that the first body of froops, consisting of 600 marines, was landed at Guantanamo. A man on the Panther who was present when Surgeon John Blair Gibbs was killed, told the following story of the killing: "Surgeon Gibbs was shor while dressing about like hall. Gibbs had cleaned the wound of the man, and was dressing it, when he was stund. The bullet, a Mauser, musarroomed. It went in at the left temple and came out at the right. Where it went in the hole was about the size of a lead pencil. Where it came out it was as big around as a tea-cup. "He was leaning over at the time, and fell forward on his face. When picked up he was dead.

"The stories that our men were not mutilated is wrong. I know what I am talking about. Sergean Smiths body was mutilated. His heart had been cut our when we found him. He was so chopped that all we could do was to bury him where he lay.

"The treatment of the Spanish wounded is terrible. They leave them on the field to die. There are no ambulance corps in their army, and their soldiers are naked. Their guerillas wear a roughly fashioned paim leaf hat; another paim leaf is a mask, a carridge belt, a machete, a rifle and a pair of shoe soles tied on like sandals is their It was from the Panther that the first

pelt, a machete, a rifle and a pair o thoe soles tied on like sandals is their

"The Cubans go about in the same way, and make no prisoners. They cut the Spaniards' throats, and smile. We did not think much of the Cubans at first, but they are wonders. They so through that brush like rabblis, head down, machete ready. They come back with a Spaniard gun and equipments. Asked where the prisoner is they say 'Htspaniola,' and draw their hands across their throats.

"There is plenty of fun in the situation and the Cubans furnish it. We gave them shoes, and in a day their feet were bilstered and some had corns. They

istered and some had corns. They ave cut up the shoes until there is othing left but the soles, and these he shoes on their back.'

#### TICKLISH SITUATION

f Shafter Does Not Sucoed in Taking

Santiago Soos-The Menscing Spanish Reinforcements. Copyright, 1838, by the Associated Press.) OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 30, 2 p. m. by the Associated Press dis-patch boat Wands, filed at Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 1, 8 s. m.-A two days' visit to the Cuban lines and outposts by a correspondent of the Associnted Press has developed a cituation hich, if not broken by a vigorous and uccessful attack on Santiago may reult in causing much more serious work than has been anticipated.

Now here is the dangerous and most significant feature of the cituation. Marching from Manzanillo. 120 miles west of Santiago, and having been on the road for six days, quite well advanced now in his progress, is General Pando, with seven battalions, aggregating 8,400 men. To oppose him is General Jesu Rabi, with a force of 2,200 Cubans, lying in wait seventeen miles from Santiago, and on two roads.

Now of course it would be perfectly possible for General Pando to take his column to the north and make a junction with the Spanish troops supposed to be on the way from Holgvin, and numbering, it is said, 3,000 men. This advance from the north is being held in check by 1,500 Cubans, under General Castillo, who claims to hood the passes. General Castillo admitted in camp yes. Now here is the dangerous and most

General Castillo admitted in camp ye rday as he smoked his cigar and sig d his coffee, that his method was to d ped his coffee, that his method was to do Indian fighting in the mountain passes. When he was asked what his forces would do if flanked, he gravely said he had not thought of that, hut supposed he would have to retire. The object of the Spanish advancing from Manzanillo may be to clude Rabi, and by effecting a junction with the Spanish from the north to form an army of 17,400 men. As a flank on the west end of the American army, facing the city. General Rabi's forces, combined with those of

# SHAFTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT

Of the Heavy Engagement Which Lasted from 8 O'clock Until Sundown.

CASUALTIES OVER 400; NOT MANY KILLED.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The war department has received the following from Gen. Shafter, dated at Siboney:

"Had a very heavy engagement to-day which lasted from 8 a. m. till sundown. We have carried their outworks and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there.

Gen. Lawton's division and Gen. Bate's brigade have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p. m. Will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above four hundred. Of these nor many were killed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.- In reply to a message asking Gen. Shafter how many transports could be sent back to Tampa in order that reinforcements might be sent him, Adjutant General Corbin late to-night received the following reply:

"Col. Humphreys has been ordered to return as many transports as possible at once"

General Castillo, would only give a com-batting force of 3,700 Cubans, and the Cubans do not hesitate to run before overwhelming numbers.

(Signed)

#### AERIAL RECONNOISSANCE.

A Balloon Used for the First Time in the History of the United States for War Perposes. NEW YORK, July 2.—A dispatch to

the Press from Stboney, Cuba, June 30, via Playa del Este, says: For the first time in the history of the

United States a war balloon was sent up this afternoo, making observations of Incalculable benefit to General Shafter's forces in the field occupied by the enemy, and over the doomed city of Santiago. It was manned by two members of the signal corps, of all the reconnoisances made inside the Spanish lines by spies from our army, no information brought back by them has been so valuble as that obtained by the observers in the balloon. incalculable benefit to General Shafter's

in the balloon.

The balloon was sent up from an open, elevated space, not far from General Shafter's headquarters, near Siboney. While it soared in the air, seeming to almost touch the cloudless sky, fully 1,800 feet above ground, it was in plain velw of the American army and the men on the warships lying off the coast. They watched it with the greatest intersect and no done it was with mixed. They watched it with the greatest interest, and, no doubt it was with mixed feelings of wonder and fear that the officers and men in the Spanish army, in Cervera's fleet and the people of Santiago viewed it soaring over the terri-

tory held by them.

The men in the balloon were soon aware that they had been sighted by the Spanlards, for messengers ran about and shots, evidently from machine guns were almed at them. The swaying motion of the hope gas bag, and the effect of gravity, however, prevented any of the projectiles from hitting it, and the Spaniards soon gave up, evidently not wishing to waste ammunition.

Everything that could be desired was

ches and maps of the town show-

#### SITUATION AT MANILA

Is Practically Unchanged - The Insur gents Have Invested the City-American Transport Fleet Overdur. NEW YORK, July 2.- Adispatch to

the Tribune from Hong Kong says: latest advices, remain substantialy unanged. The insurgents have invested e city pretty completely on the land-ard side, and Admiral Dewey securely

ween the two beleaguering forces Between the two osienguering lorces a satisfactory understanding seems to exist, so that there will be no attempt at occupation of the city by the insurgents until Admiral Dewey gives the word, and that will not be until the first detachment of General Merritt's rch into the city to take control of it

march into the city to take control of it and safeguard life and property. The foreign residents are somewhat panic-stricken at the close approach of the insurgents, but there is no reason to apprehend any emergency that will call for or justify the landing of the marlnes from the foreign warships for the protection of the city. The American ships and men are in good condition, and are in readiness for an immediate movement upon the city as soon as the troop ships arrive. That may be any day. In fact, the ships are now overdue, rectoning upon the basis

ory is widely held here than e islands. In that case, ne extra days of waiting he has to enall the more welcome.

#### SUSPENSE RELIEVED

At Washington by General Shafter's Dis parch-Advantages Gained Yesterday Considered a Great Victory-Santiago WASHINGTON, July 2.- The suc pense which followed the receipt of Gen. Shafter's dispatch early yesterday norning announcing that a battle had een begun near Santiago was relieved at 12:30 this morning when a preliminary report of the day's operations was received by Gen. Corbin from Gen. Shaf-

As had been expected by the officials of the war department, the fight lasted until sundown. During the day, probably, it was not possible for Shafter to stop in the midst of the performance of

his onerous duties to send dispatches to the department. He was seriously oc-cupled and the work accomplished, as indicated concisely in his dispatch, clearly shows that not much grass grew

"SHAFTER."

clearly shows that not much grass graw under his feet during the day.

The President and the war officials are immensels pleased at the information conveyed in Shafters message. While they learned with sincerest regret that so many of the American troops had failen in the fight, the ground galued by the day's conflict is regarded as a great victory.

gained by the day's conflict is regarded as a great victory.
The battle establishes pretty conclusively that the Spaniards are no match for the enthusiastic and aggressive United States troops. They were driven from their strong entrenchments in front of Santiago back into the city and the 'Americans are now occupying the entrenchments and awaiting only the dawn to resume the greater battle which will result, it is confidently believed by the war officials, in the fall of Santiago before Sunday night and perhaps before nightfall to-day.

Adjutant General Corbin put the situation strongly and picturesquely, this morning, while speaking briefly of the aggressiveness and tenacity of General Shafter:

"The old buildog," said he, referring

aggressiveness and tenacity of General Shafter:

"The old buildog," said he, referring thus half affectionately to the distinguished commander of the fifth corps, "is lefing right there with his teeth in their neck waiting the coming of day-light to finish his work so magnificently begun. The engagement yesterday was very heavy for a preliminary fight, but it scores a decided victory for us. I regret to know that Shafter has sustained so heavy a loss, but we may hope that there are not, as he says, many killed."

#### INSURGENT VICTORIES

In the Philippines-They Occupy the

HONG KONG, July 1.-According to private letters from Cavite, dated June private letters from Cavite, dated June 27, the insurgents occupy the whole of Bulucan province. Occasional skirmishes occur. The insurgents captured the Spanish ship Behul in Kayabao Bay, while she was landing 500 troops. A stubborn fight occurred, in which the Spanish commander, a lieutenant colonel, was killed. The insurgents have captured the governor of Bulucan, together with his wife and children.

#### A GRATIFYING OFFER

Of Chesapeake & Ohio Relirond of Firet Of Steamers for Tranportation Service of the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 2, -The government is highly gratified at an offer received from the Chesapeake & Ohlo Railroad Company, tendering to the war department the fleet of fine freight steamers owned by that company plying the actual cost of the vesesis, with prothe actual cost of the vessels, with provision for restoring them to the company when the department has no further need of them, at a figure that
would be eminently reasonable. There
are seven of these ships, and they are
peculiarly adapted to the needs of the
government, being fitted for the safe
transportation of cattle and horses.

All the ships which are now engaged
in the trade between Newport News and
England will have returned to the United States within three days, and some
of them are available now if wanted. The
flagship of the fleet is the Rapidan, capable of carrying 800 or 900 head of live

ageinp of the here is the value of live able of carrying 800 or 900 head of live tock, or 11,000 tons of freight. The ther vessels are the Rapahannock, the Greenbrier, the Kanawha, the Shenan-dosh, the Appomattox and the Chicka-hominy. They are of about 8,000 tons gross burden, and are all steel ships of the first class,

ABUSE OF RED CROSS. The Fing of that Order Misused by Cou

ardly Spaniah. (Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press, GENERAL KENT'S HEALQUAR TERS, NEAR AGUADORES, June 30, 8 p. m. by The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via PORT ANTO-NIO, Jamaica, July 1, 6 s. m., and KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 1, 830 s. m.—The Spaniards in the front of General Kent's line have adopted a new method of preventing him from firing ontheir works.

These have attracted.

their works.

They have atrung, at frequent intervals, Red Cross flags, the line being directly in front of their entrenchments.

The object of this, it is thought at Geo-The object of this, it is thought at General Kent's headquarters, it to prevent the Americans from firing in that direction or, if the Red Cross is ignored, to spread the idea that the American soldiers are violating the rules of civilized warfare in firing upon hospitals.

If has been determined that no attention will be paid to the Red Cross flags so long as they are close up to what is

tion will be paid to the Red Cross flags so long as they are close up to what is believed will be the line of fire.

Much work has been done on the roads in the vicinity. The heavy rains placed them in bad condition and it was almost impossible to transport artillery and teams over them.

It is believed, however, that the American officers have determined not oawait the arrival of the artillery but to move forward on Aguadores as soon fans possible. As there is only a small battery and weak garrison there, the place should be taken without difficulty \$295,981.58.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.-An official dispatch was received last nigh ficial dispatch was received last night at the war department, confirming the press report that General Shatter had sent back on transports to Aserraderog whence they came, 2,000 of Garcia's Cubens. The purpose is a double one, first, to prevent reinforcements coming into Santlago from Manuanillo on the west, and, second, to prevent the retreat in that direction of the Spanish garrison of the town. son of the town.

## FLIRTING WITH FATE.

Many Conflicting Reports About Ad-intral Camara's Squadron-Latest Re-port is that it Has been Divided. MADRID, July 1.—According to a dis-

patch received to-day at the Spanish ministry of marine, Admiral Camara, in mmand of the Spanish fleet, recently at Port Said, Egypt, has passed through the Sues canal apparently on his way to the Philippine islands.

LONDON, July 1.—The dispatch from Madrid, saying the Spanish ministry of marine has received a message to the effect that Admiral Camara had passed through the Suez canal with his ficet, is discredited on all sides here. The officials of the United States embassy say it is known positively that Admiral Camara and his fiect had act entered the Suez canal this morning and therefore, they point out, it is impossible for his vessels to have traversed the canal.

PORT SAID, July 1.—Admiral Camara's ships moved outside of the harden or in order to coal from their own colliers. The San Francisco has entered the canal.

LONDON, July 1.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Port Sald, dated 10:40 to-day says that the Pelayo, Emperador Carlos, Osada, Patriota, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Banay, Rapido, San Francisco, Isla de Luson and San Ignace de Loy-ola haye gone to sea.

CAIRO, July 1.—It is believed that part of Admiral Camara's squadron intends to proceed westward, and the rest eastward.

Pronounced Ridiculous by the Spanish MADRID, July 1.-Premier Sagasta,

in an interview to-day in regard to the peace rumors, said: "They are absurd. I am astonished. that any attention is paid to them. There will not be and cannot be any discussion, in researd to this matter. I affirm this absolutely. The government cannot treat for peace now. That action depends on developments and the government will not act until the proper time."

While the bishop of Barcelona has de-

while the shoop of peace, the bishop of clared in favor of peace, the bishop of Segovia has issued a pastoral letter in favor of a holy war.

The chamber of agriculture of Barcelona has again petitioned the government in favor of peace and the central committee of the Socialist party has issued as the control of the social section of the folly of the social section are possible out the folly of st la circular pointing out the foly of continuing the war in view of the dis-proportion of the means of the combat-ants and setting forth that the working

MADRID, July 1, 3 p. m.-Two cabine councils have been held to-day. A re-revival of the war feeling is noticeable. The clerical organs publish volent ar-ticles against the advocates of peace, and the priests are preaching war to the bitter end. The conservatives also de-clare against the idea of peace at the present moment.

### GERMANY REFUSES

To Consider Spain's Proposals in Relation

BERLIN, July 1.-The following dispatch has been received from Hong Kong: According to trustworthy intel-Kong: According to the Spanish gov-lissues from Manila, the Spanish gov-ermor general and a few days ago, at ermor general and a few days ago, at ermor request, a meeting with Adhis own request, a meeting with Ad-miral Diedrichs (the commander of the German maval forces in the far east), in order to propose, in behalf of the Span-ish government, that Manih, should be handed into the provisional charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Admiral Diedrichs in view of the American blockade. The Manila news, via Hong Kong, re-ferring to the action of Admiral Died-richs, may be looked upon as being a semi-official note, as: it was issued by the semi-official news agency here.

WASHINGTON, July 1.-The senate nsay army nominations, among then

of District of Columbia; Neil P. Les of Maryland; Richard Marshall, jr. To be first Neutenant—Frederick R. Buseman, of West Virginia.
To be second Neutenant—Elbert S. Maloney, District of Columbia.

#### A VILLAINOUS DEED. A Brute Assaults a 13 Year old Girl an Escapes the Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 1 .- A most brutal assault was perpetrates hers last night upon Henrietta Rust, a child thirteen years of age, by B. F Fellers. The child was playing nea her home when Fellers caught her an took her by force into a field in the sub-urbs and there carried out his flendist

### Condition of Biate Treasury.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July I.— State Treasurer Kendall reports the condition of the treasury as follows, July 1: Receipts for June, 367,097,56; disbursements, 383,741,12; balance in state fund July I, 333,623,51; general school funds, 3389,340,68; the school fund, 3276,559,86; total balance, 3999, 320,05, School fund invested, 3276,859,85; invested, 3661,131,73; total school fund, 1997,381,85 CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 1.-

# SHY AS TO DETAILS

Castle.

Crowds of Cuban refugees from Santiago filed along the roads to-day and told the same story. They are short of food in the city, they say, but they say in Spaniards rely on the entranchments in front of the city. The guns inside of it are of little use.

The Cubans sito say the Spaniards are terrified at the approach of the American troops and the refugees predict that they will make but a sort defense.

## THE OFFICIALS ARE CONFIDENT

That Shafter will Give a Good Account of Himself-His Immedi ate Attack on the Spanish Forces a Tribute to His Ener gy Followed Napoleon's Maxim-The Lacks of News, General Corbin Says, in Because "He is Fighting, not Writing"-Probable Spanish Retreat from Santiago.

washington, July 1.—Just two months after the battle of Manila, and on the first day of the month, like that plorious engagement, began the first set battle of the war in this hemisphere. What the result will be was not known, when the departments closed. Never before since the declaration of war has there been such a feeling of intense increased and anxiety manifested. The inficials here are confident that they have done everything possible to threngthen Shafter's hands for the great conflict he is waging, and they have an anilmited confidence in his descretion, his bravery and his energy. The attack giorious engagement, began the first set battle of the war in this hemisphere. What the result will be was not known, when the departments closed. Never before since the declaration of war has before since the declaration of war has there been such a feeling of intense interest and anxiety manifested. The officials here are confident that they have done everything possible to strengthen Shafter's hands for the great conflict he is waging, and they have an unlimited confidence in his descretion, his bravery and his energy. The attack to-day, several days before the public mind expected the battle, is a tribute mand superced the battle, is a thought to his energy, as well as to his judgment, for he undoubtedly found it necessary to crush the fee in detail, following Tapoleon's favorite maxim. Instead of allawing them to consoldiate and outnumber him.

Pighting, not Writing.

As the day were along without bringing any news the anxiety increased, and the question was in every one's mouth, "Why did he not report?" pointed: "He is fighting, not writing, pointed: "He is fighting, not writing, and this was accepted as a sound and likely explanation. Just before 4 o'clock a brief dispatch from Playa Del Este, the cable station near Santiago. But it was from an engineer's office to General Miles, and made no reference to the progress of the battle, merely referring to certain necessary material and live stock. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the signal office received the welcome news that the enemy was retreating.

come tews that the enemy was retreating.

General Miles was of the pointon that the action of to-day was in the nature of a heavy skirmish along the American front, particularly on the right, and that its main purpose was to develop the sirength of the enemy, and, if possible, learn the vulnerable point along the Spanish front. This, however, was based only on the lack of definite information, and General Miles felt that any hour might bring word of a general engagement. Brigadier General Stone was inclined to believe that after maintaining their stand to-day the Spaniards would retire during the night, leaving the city evacuated.

leaving the city evacuated. Possible Spanish Retreat

The military authorities here are fully onsidering the chances of such a retreat of the Spanish army from Santiago and are endeavoring to shape events that General Shafter's forces will not only take Santiago, but will capture the only take Santiago, but will capture the 12,000 Spaniards before they get away northward to effect a juncture with General Pando. One of the most interesting statements is that of General Manager Cox, of the Spanish-American Mining Company, at Basquiri, who is theroughly acquainted with the country surrounding Santiago. He shows that the two possible lines of retreat are: First, by the road to El Cobre; or second, by following the line of the Sabandilo and Marate railiread.

The first line will be easy for about the first ten miles, or as far as El Cobre, but after that the country is mountainous and barren, and would not afford aubsistence, and the pass to reach the central plateau of the island would be difficult.

The More Likely Route.

The More Likely Route. The more likely line of retreat will be along the line of the mountain above mentioned railroad, crossing the Sierra Maestra at El Cristo, a pass six hundred | lady in waiting." Santiago, which is the lowest pass through the Sierra Maestra for many miles. The country back of this is a rolling plateau of rich agricultural land. At Mamcas, on the railroad, two miles north of the pass, is an fron bridge, consisting of a series of thirty foot spans on iron treatle bents. This point is about two miles beyond the Cristo summit, and just beyond the bridge the railroad divides into two branches. The destruotion of the bridge would be the most feasible method of preventing the approach of General Pando's Spanish troops to relieve Santiago. It is probable that if the Spaniards retreat by this road they will make a stand on the plateau at El Cristo, and hold the pass of El Cristo. The only other pass through the mountains near this point is at Escandel Summit is 1,200 feet above the sea, and is reached from Santiaro vis Santiago, which is the lowest pass Escandel Summit is 1,200 feet above the sea, and is resched from Santiago via Caney. The road from Santiago to Ca-ney is fairly good, being wide enough for vehicles.

Between Caney and Escandel the Between Caney and Escandel the

road, which is no more than a trail, ascends the mountain, and is very winding and broken. Beyond Escandel, seroes the range, the country is heavily timbered and broken, and the roads are

Ideal Country for Ambush It is an ideal country for ambush. This is probably the only pass through which

line of blockhouses, protecting th bridges, and certain zones of cultivation and would afford a supply for the arm; for a certain time. In the meanwhile sweet potatoes could be planted, which tones of cultivation exist along the roa as far as San Luis, at which point ther is considerable country in cultivation On the other branch, (the Sabanili branch), the zones of cultivation exten-

should the Spanish troops occupy the

as far as Sango. A Man of Few Words,

and his accomplianments.

So far as the navy department knows, the Cadis fleet is still at Port Said, unable to coal, but it is taking no chances on their course, and is steadily pressing the course, the course of the district to on their course, and is steadily pressent the arrangements for the dispatch to the Mediterranean of the eastern squad-ron, under Commodore Waison. An ev-idence of this purpose was made visible to-day in the packing and forwarding of boxes of charts of all the waters likely to be traversed by Watson's squadron directly to the ships at Santiago.

#### A PECULIAR STRIKE

That Causes all Chicago Morning Papers to Suspend Publication. CHICAGO, July 1.—The following buletin was posted at every Chicago news-

paper office in the city at 10 o'clock. At 8 o'clock this (Friday) evening, the stereotypers' union notified the nawspaper publishers of Chicago that unless their demand for an increase of wages from \$3.25 to \$4 per day, a reduction of the working day from eight to seven hours, with pay at the rate of 75 cents per hour for all over time, and other concessions were at once acceded to they would refuse to return to work. In consequence of this action, the —, in common with all other Chicago newspapers, did not sppear Saturday.

This action of the newspapers was in pursuance of an understanding recently entered into including among other provisions the following agreement:

"In the event of a strike in any of the departments of one or more of the Chicago daily newspaper offices, the mechanical resources of all our offices shall be pooled to the extent and with the purpose that no newspaper shall be published unless all other newspapers stereotypers' union notified the newspa-

the purpose that no newspapers published unless all other newspapers can be promptly published on the same The Chicago publishers to-night issued the following card to newspaper proprietors in neighboring cities: "The publishers of Chicago would ap-"The publishers of Chicago would appreciate it if the newspapers of contiguous territory would not try to supply Chicago with their papers. No effort will be made here for two days, and in the meantime it is the opinion that the cause of all newspapers would be best served by this pian. Other cities may have a similar experience very abortly, and Chicago papers would undoubtedly reciprocate."

ATTEMPTED POISONING Of the Czar and Czarina of Russin-St

LONDON, July 1 - A special dispatch from Bucharest, capital of Rou-mania, referring to the report from Vienna on June 25, that Count and Vienna on June 25, that Count and Countess Zuanoff, said to have been repectively chamberlain of the csar and lady in waiting to the csarina has been arrested on a charge of attempting to poison their majesties, says: The csarina showed signs of slow poisoning from arsente, which had been administered daily to her in cups of coffee, by the ledy in waiting."

very unpopular, and is frequently dub bed the "German."

Railroad Ress ectal Dispatch to the Intelligencer CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 1.- The board of public works was in see board of public worse was in season, here to-day hearing the representa-tives of the different railroad companies as to the reassessments of the valua-tion of their property for the purpose of taxation. Hon. Ran. Stanaker is of taxation. Hon. Ran. Stainalors is one of the Baltimore & Ohio represen-tatives. The Wheeling street railway is represented by William Eraldine. The board will be in session several days.

Store and Posteffice Robbed, al Dispatch to the Intelligencer

D. Wilson's store and postoffice at Hard-D. Wilson's store and postonee at riarding. W. Va., was broken into and robbed that night. Three dollars in money and merchandise to the amount of about 320 is missing., The entrance was effected by means of a window in the rear of the building. No clear to the wobbers.

Getting in Line.

ATLIANTA, Ga., July 1.-The Peoples' party paper to-day published an address from the national organization committee, calling for a national conber 5, to nominate candidates for pres-ident and vice president, and outline a plan of campaign to cover the next two years in anticipation of the election of

Will not Issue Third Call.

e stated positively that the President does not contemplate issuing a third call for volunteers within the next two weeks at least, as present plans in all probability will preclude its issuance within a fortnight, if then. Weather Forcesst for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair yeather; variable winds, becoming southerly.
For Western Pennsylvania and Ohlo, fair, except possibly showers near. the lakes, high temperature: light southerly

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: